

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 10, 1919, Richardson & Holland, Inc., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be sorted under the supervision of a representative of this department, and such portion as should be found fit for consumption should be released to said claimant, and the unfit portion destroyed by the United States marshal. Upon report by the claimant that renovation of the product was impossible, on September 19, 1920, an order of the court was entered directing the United States marshal to destroy the product.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7365. Misbranding of Knoxit Globules. U. S. * * * v. 141 Bottles of Knoxit Globules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10345. I. S. No. 2629-r. S. No. W-366.)

On May 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 141 bottles of Knoxit Globules, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 22, 1918, November 18, 1918, and December 4, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label and carton) "Knoxit Globules, Cystitis, Urethritis, Vaginitis." (Circular) "Knoxit Globules for the treatment of Cystitis, Leucorrhœa, Vaginitis and Urethritis."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted of copaiba, oil of cassia, and a fixed oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment or cure of cystitis, inflammation of the mucous membranes, gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa, having at the same time a soothing and effective action upon the kidneys and bladder, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7366. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 240 Cases of Gallons, 25 Cases of Half-gallons, and 15 Cases of Quarts of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10580. I. S. No. 2926-r. S. No. W-420.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 240 cases of gallons, 25 cases of half-gallons, and 15 cases of quarts of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 6, 1919, by the Italian Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pure Italian Olive Oil Golden Star Brand Italy."

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product was Italian olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not Italian olive oil, but was Spanish olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that each of the gallon cans was labeled "One Gallon Net," each of the half-gallon cans was labeled "One Half Gallon Net," and each of the quart cans was labeled "One Quart. Gallon Net," whereas examination showed that the contents of the gallon cans averaged 3 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label, the contents of the half-gallon cans averaged 1.1 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label, and the contents of the quart cans averaged 5.3 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label.

On July 23, 1919, the said Italian Importing Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$11,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product should be relabeled under the supervision of a representative of this department.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7367. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 100 Cases of Gallons, 35 Cases of Half-gallons, and 16 Cases of Quarts of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 10581. I. S. No. 2928-r. S. No. W-420.)

On June 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of gallons, 35 cases of half-gallons, and 16 cases of quarts of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 6, 1919, by the Italian Importing Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Extra Fine Olive Oil Olio d'Oliiva Purissimo Importato Italia Brand."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was Italian olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not, but was Spanish olive oil. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that each of the gallon cans was labeled "One Gallon Net," each of the half-gallon cans was labeled "One Half Gallon Net," and each of the quart cans was labeled "One Quart. Gallon Net," whereas examination showed that the contents of the gallon cans averaged 2.2 per cent less than the net contents declared on the label, the contents of the half-gallon cans averaged 2.8 per cent less than the net contents declared upon the label, and the contents of the quart cans averaged 2.6 per cent less than the net contents declared on the label.